1 Letter (Arabic) **Words/Markings** and their **Meanings**:

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Tenses

<u>Past Tense</u> - 1 - This tense is used for the events which have already happened. 2 - It also has a secondary useage to imply **Certainty**, i.e. an event is so Certain, it is as certain as the past itself. So certain future events (i.e. Judgment Day) are said in the Past tense form

<u>Present-Future Tense</u> - This tense is used for Present / Future events. There is no specific present or specific future tense. Rather this is used for Both because .as we live in the present, the future is continuously coming in our lives

<u>NOTE</u>: To search for a word, press **CTRL** and **F**. Then type the word you are .looking for

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Shadda - - a letter 'w' shape on top of a letter] -[Shadda = Emphasis] this is is placed on - .top of a letter [it doubles the letter], it strengthens the power of it's meaning

He exited= خرج i.e. Kha-ra-ja

But - KhaRRaja (with a Shadda on the Ra, or repeating the letter twice) = **He exited in an**intense way, i.e. with force, with aggression etc

.(

-A horizontal line placed ontop of a letter [making an 'AAA' sound] (Extension/) Madda

a - It has a function of **Extending** a meaning of something. i.e. Aba = <u>Father</u>. <u>AabAAA</u> =] - <u>Father</u>S (meaning your <u>Fore</u>Fathers

.b - It also has the function of maximizing a words meaning

.l.e

.Mercy = [رحم] Rahm

.Extremely Merciful = [رحوم] Rah<u>oo</u>m

.Constantly Merciful = [رحيم] Rah \underline{ee} m

;But

the **MOST** Merciful = [رحم ان] Rahm

:[Arabic Vowel Markings [tashkeel/harakaat

These vowels when placed on a letter (usually letters'; A, T, N, Y) usually have ;the following tense of voice in the word

fat-ha/zabar) -
$$A$$
) =

Active tense Action.

[Damma/Peysh] = Passive Tense Action.

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.[Kasra/Zeyr] = Tool.
ist - this is a <u>Prefix</u>, attached to the beginning of a verb (doing word) =
to Show
i.e. ISTi'mal استعمأل - To Show an action,
ISTikbar استكبار To Show Kibr/Greatness/Arrogance.
To Show Ghaniy/Self-sufficiency = استغنى ISTaghna
etc.
1-A / I can be used as;
1 - a Prefix[at the beginning of a word], an independent wordfor 1st person
speech*[i.e. I / Me].
2- also used - as a independent word (usually at the beginning of a
phrase/sentence) - to signify a Questionin a sentence.
3- As a prefix which maximizes a words strength [hyperbole(in masculine
form)] i.e. Akbar[Ultimategreat], Afdal[Ultimateblessing] etc.
Femininewords hyperbole/maximum form: has a letter Ya پر placed at the end instead, i.e. kubrA-پر lultimategreat],
4 - As a prefix - with a kasra/zeyr on it - it implies: "Do.." i.e. i'lam (Do
know!), ibshir إبشير (Do give good news!)
*Other Prefixes for Persons';
- A - 1st person [I /Me etc.]
T- 2nd person [You]/ or 3rd person [She]
ن- N - 1st person. [Us/We etc.]
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Y - 3rd person.[He/they].

<u></u>

→ -Bi-means;

- 1 With(i.e. biYadih [withhisHand])
- 2 By(can be used as an Independent Prefix for an Oath). i.e. بالله -Billahi [I do an Oath]
 ByAllah.



T- used as:

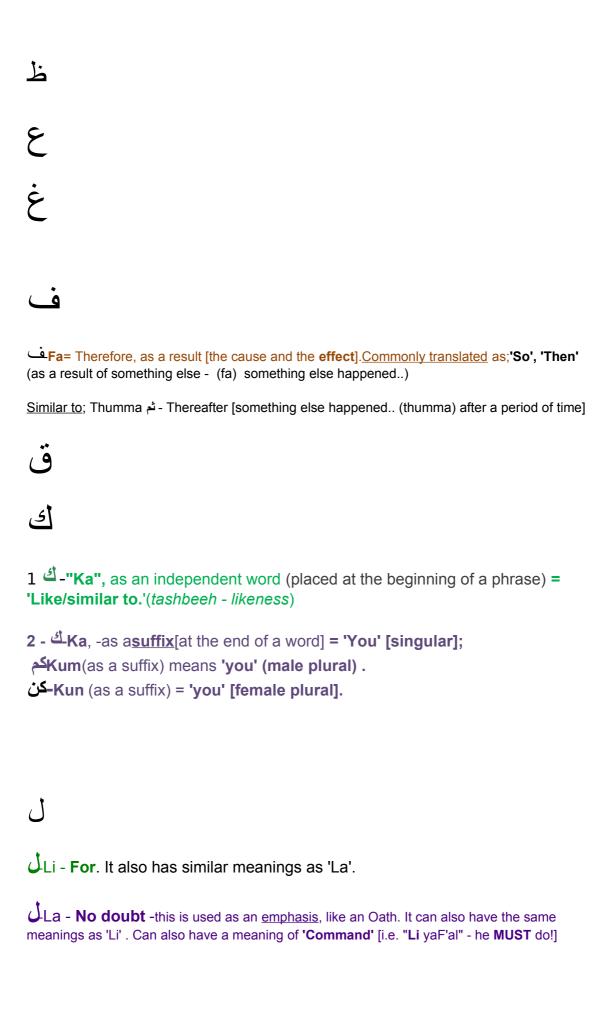
- **1** a <u>Prefix*</u>[at the <u>beginning of a word</u>], independent word for 2nd person [i.e.'You']. Or 3rd person, feminine ['she']*(depending on the context of the conversation).
- 2 a <u>Prefix</u> used to describe a <u>Concept</u>. i.e. <u>Ta</u>wheed the <u>Concept</u> of making something one. <u>Ta</u>wakkul the <u>Concept</u> of leaving your trust in a <u>Wakeel</u> [someone who will get rid of your problems for you.]
- 3 a <u>Suffix[attached to the end of a word]</u>- makes the action 'Done'. I.e. past tense. i.e.qatalT[killED], darabT[strikED] etc. QatalT $\underline{\mathbf{u}} = \underline{\mathbf{i}}$ killed. QatalT $\underline{\mathbf{a}} = \underline{\mathbf{You}}$ killed. Qatal $\underline{\mathbf{a}} = \underline{\mathbf{He}}$ killed.
- 4 When letter 'Ta' is <u>placed after the 1st letter in</u> a **3 lettered word**, it **Exaggerates** the meaning of that word. i.e. **SaBR = Patience**. i**StaBiR =** Be **Patient alot**!

*Prefixes for Persons';

- 1 A 1st person [I /Me etc.]
- -T-2nd person [You]/ or 3rd person [She]
- ن N 1st person. [Us/We etc.]
- **Y 3rd person.**[He/they].



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(as a prefix - attached to the beginning of a word) Saya'lam(Really soonhe will
know)
Similar to;
Sawfa - Sawfaya'lam (Soonhe will know.)
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Similar words;

لاً (astrongnegation) المحكلاً Balaa - Indeed, no doubt.

- Maa - Strong Negation.



- ► M- can be used as;
- 1 Mu- this is used to give characteristics to someone. I.e. MUhammad[One who is praised].
- **2 -** M**a** this is usually used to signify a location or category of beings who possess certain attributes.

I.e.MAsjid[place(of)prostration]. Or MAhram[i.e.those(you are) forbidden(to marry).]

3- Mi- this is used to show that the subject is a **Physical Tool**. i.e. Fat-h فتّح is an Opening. But a <u>Mi</u>Ft<u>aa</u>H مفتّاح = a **Key**to Open.

LA_Maa

- negative Participle.
- 1-[i.e. it can be used for Negation: i.e.(الله الماقية الماقي
- 2- Or for Questioning (i.e. الإسادة whatis that?) etc.]
- 3- In Arabic, the letter "maa () has many meanings and can be used in many ways:
 - a It could be used as an *ism al-Istifhaam*(interrogative particle) such as in the sentence: *Maahaadhaa*? **What**is this?
 - b It could also be a *harf al-Nafi* (negation)as in: *Maakatabtuhu* I **did not** write it.

- c Another way it could be used is as an *ism al-mawsoolah* for example: what being made these skies? What kind of power must He be?
- d It could also be used as a *maa masdariyyah* [which signifies Amazement and Astonishment] how remarkable its construction.

[The word maausually always implies a negation, i.e. What?i don't,Really?!.. etc.]

Also see:

- Laa = No/negation. - ¥



- ن N 1st person. [Us/We etc.]
- 1 a <u>Prefix*[at the beginning of a word]</u>, independent word for 1st person [i.e.'Us' / We]. i.e.Naf'al = WE did (an action)
- 2 a **Suffix** [at the end of a word] 1st person [i.e. Our. Rabba**Naa(Our**Lord)].
- 3 a <u>Suffix</u> [at the end of a word] known as taNween (meaning a letter Noon/N has been placed there) which has many purposes including;
- a Plurality [multitudes] (of what is being mentioned.) wujoohuN = MANY faces.
- b **Stronger emphasis** (to what is being described.) i.e. wayl is destruction, waylu \underline{N} = **powerful** destruction.
- c **Absoluteness** (similar to point 3b), i.e. Salaamu**N** = **Absolute** peace.
- d **Honor/Magnificence**(to the object being mentioned.) i.e. Muhammadu $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ = the **respected/great** man called Muhammad.
- 4 Letter Noon/N with a Shadda [$\mathring{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}$] attached at the end of word focuses on Emphasis for that statement.
- i.e. يَعْمَلُنُ yaF'alANNA he SURELY must do... (It is similar to the independent word 'Anna' [

 which means Surely. Except this is attached to the end of a word.

*Prefixes for Persons';

' - A - 1st person [I /Me etc.]

'- -T- 2nd person [You]/ or 3rd person [She]

'- N - 1st person. [Us/We etc.]

y- Y - 3rd person.[He/they].

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huwwa = he کو
. hiyya = she هي
Suffixes[attached to the end of a word];
b- hu = he.
b- ha = her.
- hum = Them [plural - 3 or more males]
- hun = Them [plural - 3 or more females]
-humaa =Them [dual - 2 males]
9 - W - can be used for;
1- as an Independent word, which means = 'And'.
2- as a prefixattached to another word, causing that word to 'come into effect".
e to placea Limit/Restrict something to One. وحد Limit. WaHid عد Limit/Restrict something to One.
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3- The letter 'Waw'after the 1st root letter of a 3 root lettered word - makes it

the MOST Apparent. This is why GEMS are called jaWhar - they are the most

= Jahr [Apparentness]. jaWhar جوهر

maximized in strength/hyperbola i.e. ALOT.

i.e. کوٹر - kaWthar = the GREATESTAbundance. - kaWkab = the GREATEST/biggest stars.

apparent stones from other stones.

4-The letter 'Waw' و after the 2nd root letter of a 3 root lettered word - makes it **EXCESSIVE**. So i.e. **GhafOOr**- غفو =**EXTREMELY**forgiving.

Similarto;

the letter 'Ya' __ -after the 2nd root letter of a 3 root lettered word implies CONSISTENCY.So _- Raheem= PERMANENTLY Merciful.



Y- 3rd person. [He/they].

1 - a <u>Prefix</u>[at the <u>beginning of a word</u>]independent word for 3rd person [i.e.'he/they'].

<u>Masculinewords hyperbole</u>/maximum form: has a letter Alif ¹ at the beginning instead, i.e.<u>A</u>kbar[<u>Ultimate</u>great],<u>A</u>fdal[<u>Ultimate</u>blessing] etc.

- 3- a <u>Suffix[attached to the end of a word]</u>= My. I.e. نخي Akhi**Y**= MYbrother.
- 4-the letter 'Ya' و -after the 2nd root letter of a 3 root lettered word implies CONSISTENTCY.So حجم Raheem=

 PERMANENTLYMerciful.

Similar;

The letter 'Waw' after the 2nd root letter of a 3 root lettered word - makes it **EXCESSIVE**. So i.e. **GhafOO**r-

5 - the Letter 'Ya' [2] when placed **after** the 2nd root letter of a 3 root lettered word. This 2nd root letter has a fat-ha/zabar on it [A sound].

Implies: Smaller.

i.e. 'Abd [45] = slave. Ubayd [45] = small slave.

The name 'Umar [عُمَر]. When a small child is called Umar - he is called 'Umayr [عُمَد] (small Umar). etc.

Other Prefixes for Persons';

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J - A - 1st person [I /Me etc.]

— -T-2nd person [You]/ or 3rd person [She]

∴ - N - 1st person. [Us/We etc.]

. - Y - 3rd person.[He/they].
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